

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 2

- Fig. 1. *Odostomia (Ividella) mariae* Bartsch. Page 41.
 Fig. 2. *Placostylus porphyrostoma* (Pfr.), var. from
 Bailly Island. 146881 ANSP.
 Fig. 3. *Placostylus poyensis* Kob. 146888.
 Figs. 4, 6. *Placostylus fibratus bourailensis* n. subsp.,
 paratypes. 146884.
 Fig. 5. *Placostylus fibratus bourailensis* n. subsp.,
 type. 146883.

NEW CUBAN SPECIES OF CARACOLUS

BY H. A. PILSBRY

PLEURODONTE (CARACOLUS) LOWEI, new species. Plate 4,
 figs. 4, 5, 6.

Cuesta de Paulo, between Sabana and Cape Maisi,
 Oriente, Cuba. Type No. 147372 ANSP., collected by Her-
 bert N. Lowe, September, 1928.

The shell is dome-shaped, the height about three-fourths
 of the diameter, with the periphery rounded; imperforate;
 solid; cinnamon-brown, with a narrow chestnut brown
 band a short distance above the suture, and immediately
 below the periphery of the last whorl; the base dull chamois
 with curved brown radial streaks and a narrow brown
 band a short distance below the subperipheral band. The
 surface is semi-matt, with a sculpture of fine ripples of
 growth. The whorls are very slightly convex, slowly in-
 creasing, the suture not impressed until the last whorl,
 which is more convex, the base weakly convex, impressed
 in the center; anteriorly it descends slowly, with no gib-
 bosity behind the upper lip. The aperture approaches a
 horizontal position. The thick, white peristome is nar-
 rowly reflected. Parietal callus moderately heavy.

Height 24 mm., diam. 32.2 mm.; 6½ whorls.

This fine species appears entirely distinct from other
 described forms; in fact, if all other Cuban Caracoli are
 ranked as forms of *P. sagemon*, this should still be con-

sidered distinct by reason of its more numerous closely coiled whorls as well as the form and other characters described above. The anatomy will be figured in another place, in connection with that of other Cuban forms.

Named in honor of Mr. H. N. Lowe. It is one of the prizes which rewarded him for days in the saddle over poor trails in his long trip from Baracoa around Cape Maisi to Jauco on the south coast.

PLEURODONTE (CARACOLUS) WELCHI, new species. Plate 4, figs. 1-3.

Summit of the Sierra Maestra where crossed by the "new road" from Ensenada de Mora to the foothills back of Media Luna, Oriente. Type and paratypes No. 147373 ANSP., collected by H. A. Pilsbry and d'Alte A. Welch, Aug. 6, 1928.

The shell is very solid, convexly low-conic above, convex below, the periphery acutely carinate throughout; umbilicate, the umbilicus well-like, scarcely contracting within, contained about $7\frac{1}{2}$ times in the diameter of the shell, somewhat less than half covered by the reflected columellar lip. The first $1\frac{1}{2}$ whorls are whitish, then shading into cinnamon, which darkens on the antepenult whorl into claret brown with a black band at the lower third of each whorl, the last whorl nearly all black above and below. The somewhat glossy surface has weak, irregular growth wrinkles. The whorls are very slightly convex, the last strongly swollen near the aperture, then subvertically descending and flattened. The aperture is subhorizontal, somewhat triangular. The peristome is white, narrowly reflected, thick, the basal margin very wide; there is a blunt angulation at the union of upper and outer margins. The parietal callus is thick and white.

Height 22 mm., diam. 45.3 mm.; $5\frac{1}{2}$ whorls. Type.

Height 24 mm., diam. 46.5 mm.; $5\frac{1}{2}$ whorls. Paratype.

This large species is distinguished by its size, open umbilicus and dark color, the broad, straight basal margin of the lip, the rather triangular aperture and the strong swell-

ing behind the deep descent of the last whorl to the aperture. It was found in company with a very different *Caracolus* which will be discussed in another paper. It is certainly unlike any of the numerous forms of the *sagemon* group which I have seen.

This shell occurred at the top of the ridge west of the "New Road", and also in the ravine east of the road, several hundred feet lower. It was always found at the foot of the trees, while the banded form occurring with it was usually roosting higher up. It is not uncommon.

Named for my companion in the Cuban trip of July and August, 1928, in memory of many exciting days in the field when the luck was good, and cold rides in the rain and mud when we were not so fortunate.

To complete Plate 5 a few Cuban shells collected by Mr. d'Alte A. Welch and the writer in northwestern Camaguey are figured.

- Fig. 2. *Choanopoma inquisita* Pils., $\times 2$. Ridge north of Florencia, Camaguey.
- Fig. 8. *Urocoptis delectabilis* Pils. East of Chambas River, about 2 miles east of Florencia, Camaguey.
- Fig. 9. *Urocoptis delectabilis florentiana* Pils. Ridge north of Florencia.
- Fig. 10. *Urocoptis torrei* Pils. Cliff facing north, summit of ridge north of Florencia.
- Fig. 11. *Urocoptis chambasensis* Pils. Hill east of Chambas River, about 2 miles east of Florencia.

Figs. 8-11 are natural size. All are new species.

SOME NEW FORMS OF NON-MARINE MOLLUSCA FROM
OREGON AND WASHINGTON

BY JUNIUS HENDERSON

MONADENIA SEMIALBA, new species (or subspecies).

Mr. Elven C. Nelson, my field assistant during the summer of 1928, picked up at Rosario State Park, Fidalgo